



Cuckfield Urban District Council

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## ANNUAL REPORT

SA.

OF THE



# Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1961

BY

D. M. RICHARDSON

M.R.C.S. ENG., L.R.C.P. LOND., D.P.H. ENG.



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Charles Clarke (Haywards Heath) Ltd.  
1962

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD

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REPORT  
OF  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
OAKLANDS,

Tel. No. Haywards Heath 1301

HAYWARDS HEATH.

June, 1962.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Urban District Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1961.

The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 20,080, an increase of 920 over the previous year. The corrected birth rate rose to 15.36 as compared with 13.84 in 1960. Expressed as a percentage of total live births the number of illegitimate births was 6.12, an increase of nearly one per cent. over last year and more than two per cent. above the figure recorded in 1959. The infant mortality rate fell to 10.79, the lowest figure since 1959. During the year there were three infants' deaths under one year and all but one occurred during the first week of life. The still birth rate of 10.68 was considerably less than last year (16.46) and the perinatal mortality rate of 17.79 was at its lowest level since the figure was first recorded in my Annual Report of 1959. A similar decline also took place in the Mid-Sussex area as a whole and the present figure of 18.77 compares most favourably with the perinatal mortality rate of 32.8 (1960) for England and Wales. The maternal mortality rate was again nil.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 279, giving a corrected death rate of 9.16 per 1,000 population. An analysis of the main causes of death will be found on page 14 of this report.

In the Urban District the number of deaths from cancer (all sites) increased by four per cent. over the previous year but those which were attributed to cancer of the lung fell by more than one per cent.

### CANCER OF THE LUNG AND SMOKING

A few weeks before the preparation of this Report the Royal College of Physicians hit the headlines in the National press with the publication of its report on "Smoking in Relation to Cancer of the Lung and Other Diseases." The findings of this eminent body of medical men are of such vital importance that I would be neglecting my duty if I did not refer to them in this report, although the actual publication did not take place during the year under review.

The report of the Royal College of Physicians was largely based on a study of the smoking habits of 34,000 male doctors in Britain and 200,000 men in the



United States whose smoking habits were known. The results showed that in subsequent years the death rate from lung cancer—

- (a) Increased with the amount of tobacco smoked.
- (b) Decreased with the length of time that smoking had stopped.
- (c) Was greater among cigarette smokers than among pipe and cigar smokers.

In all, twenty investigations resulting in similar findings have been reported from eight countries.

Since January, 1960, your Medical Officer of Health, with the co-operation of the Public Health Inspectorate, has arranged for the follow-up of all persons who died from cancer of the lung in the three Districts under his supervision. This scheme has been carried out by means of a questionnaire and, up to the present time, fifty-six forms have been completed by the Public Health Inspectors following interviews with the relatives of the deceased. No attempt was made to interview a relative unless a period of at least one month had elapsed since death took place, with the result that in several instances houses were found unoccupied and any further attempt to obtain information was then abandoned.

Although it is not intended to make a serious analysis of the figures until at least 100 forms have been completed, a brief examination of the information at present available has revealed the following facts. Of the 56 cases investigated all but one were smokers of cigarette and/or pipe tobacco. Ninety-six per cent. smoked cigarettes and, of these approximately 50 per cent. were believed to have smoked more than 20 per day. Thirty cases—approximately 53 per cent.—comprising 26 males and 4 females, did not achieve the age of 68 (the normal male expectation of life) and 15 of these persons—approximately 27 per cent.—died before reaching the age of 60. Of the 15 cases that died at a comparatively early age, 10 had spent most of their lives in country districts and were believed to have smoked between 30 and 40 cigarettes per day.

These facts do not favour the current rationalisation of the persistent cigarette smoker that air pollution is the main cause of lung cancer. An eminent physician, Lord Cohen, has said that he would not accept that atmospheric pollution in any way rivalled cigarette smoking as a pathogenic agent in lung cancer and he has stated that, in his opinion, a ratio of between 6 and 8 to 1 was the kind of significance which cigarette smoking had to atmospheric pollution. He said that it was quite wrong to argue that unless one could remove all the causative factors nothing should be done to remove one.

The revenue from the sale of tobacco is said to amount to £825,000,000, almost the exact cost of the Health Service. This has led to the belief by some people, not necessarily those of an unduly cynical turn of mind, that the same high level of tobacco consumption must be maintained for economic reasons, but, to the best of my knowledge, no one has yet estimated the vast sums of money that would inevitably be saved in hospital beds, sickness benefit, widows' pensions, etc., if there were to be a marked reduction in the smoking of cigarettes by the nation as a whole. The wide publicity given to the findings of the Royal College of Physicians now shows signs of having been a "nine days' wonder" and one feels that the publication of this Report might, with advantage, have been followed immediately by a prolonged campaign organised at Government level, enlisting, if necessary, the services of commercial advertising consultants and making use of all the modern aids to mass communication—television, the cinema, etc. Since the end of the war little has been spent by the Government in the making of short films on health subjects and the dissolution some 16 years ago of the only Government-controlled film agency\* was, in my opinion, a retrograde step, leaving a deficiency which, to our discredit,

does not exist in many smaller countries of the world. For adults the decision with regard to smoking must be one of personal choice, but the recent Report that some 10 to 15 per cent. of schoolboys were smoking a small number of cigarettes per day by the age of 10 should be a challenge to us all. It is clear that the main onus for discouraging children from adopting the smoking habit must fall upon their parents. Perhaps it is not too much to ask that those parents who are cigarette smokers might try and set an example!

\* Crown Film Unit

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH,  
TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS**

During the year I attended twenty-two clinics and schools in the Urban District and carried out a total of 609 injections. According to figures recently received from the County Medical Officer it would appear that in the county as a whole 78 per cent. of children, under five years, were immunised against diphtheria during the year ended 31st December, 1961. The percentage of children in the Urban District who had completed a full primary course of immunisation against poliomyelitis, and who were now awaiting the fourth injection, was 76.45 compared with a figure of 74.66 in the county as a whole. During the year I assisted in the poliomyelitis immunisation scheme and carried out 262 fourth injections at a school in the Urban District.

**INJECTIONS**

The total number of injections given by your Medical Officer during the year may be summarised as follows:—

	C.R.D.C.	C.U.D.C.	B.H.U.D.C.
<b>Diphtheria Immunisation:</b>			
T.A.F. .. .. .	425	459	275
Diphtheria/Tetanus .. .. .	60	74	28
Trivax (Triple) .. .. .	146	63	366
Tetanus .. .. .	—	12	20
Diphtheria/Pertussis .. .. .	—	1	—
Schick Test .. .. .	—	—	1
	631	609	690
<b>Others:</b>			
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	267	262	285
Smallpox .. .. .	2	—	—
Influenza (C.U.D.C. Staff) .. .. .	—	64	—
	900	935	975
Cuckfield Rural District .. .. .	900		
Cuckfield Urban District .. .. .	935		
Burgess Hill Urban District .. .. .	975		
Total .. .. .	2,810		

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

One hundred and seventy-one cases of infectious disease were notified during the year compared with a figure of 102 for the previous year and, of the total notifications received, 109 were attributed to measles and 37 to puerperal pyrexia. Three cases of Sonne dysentery and seven cases of food poisoning were notified. The latter occurred singly and their distribution throughout the district was sporadic. All were due to infection with organisms of the Salmonella group. The types of Salmonella identified were as follows:—

Salmonella typhimurium	..	..	..	4 case
Salmonella Thompson	..	..	..	1 case
Salmonella Meleagridis	..	..	..	1 case
Salmonella St. Paul	..	.	..	1 case

### Salmonella St. Paul

This infection occurred in a woman of forty years who had been resident at a large institution in the district since 1956. Prior to the development of mild enteritis she worked daily in the vegetable preparation room of the hospital kitchen. Laboratory investigations were carried out and Salmonella St. Paul was isolated from the patient's stools. No other cases had been reported in the hospital and the kitchen staff and other occupants of the patient's ward were subsequently examined with negative results.

Until this incident occurred infection with Salmonella St. Paul had not been reported in any of the three districts under my supervision, although since 1954 its frequency had increased in England and Wales and during the past two years this had been particularly noticeable in the southern part of England. Some of the human incidents appeared to be related to the infection of farm animals, and may have originated from contaminated imported animal feeding stuffs. In August, 1960, an outbreak of human infection occurred in a nearby Rural District and was traced to infection in poultry. In view of the obvious importance of the case referred to in the first paragraph to the hospital in question and the interest shown in this new focus by the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale, a thorough investigation was carried out involving close collaboration between all concerned.

After taking all necessary precautions to prevent the spread of infection (particular emphasis being laid on the rigid observance of kitchen hygiene) sewer swabs were placed at several strategic points in the hospital, including drainage from the hospital piggeries. Swabs placed in the effluent from both male and female wards were eventually found to be positive for Salmonella St. Paul and three other types of Salmonella were also isolated. These findings confirmed that the infection with Salmonella St. Paul was not confined to an isolated case and must have formed part of a general infection in the hospital which had passed unrecognised. Further bacteriological investigations on sausages and other meat products, supplied regularly to the hospital, were carried out with negative results. In view of the diversity of Salmonella which had been revealed by the sewer swabs and, taking into account the amount of laboratory work required in their identification, it was decided that no useful purpose would be served in endeavouring to trace individual "carriers."

Although inconclusive, this investigation provided a valuable exercise in collaboration between the hospital, the laboratory and the public health department and the revelation of the sewer swabs certainly underlined the importance of maintaining high standards of hygiene in mass catering and the need for bacteriological screening of all persons employed in hospital kitchens, whether engaged on full or part-time duties.



## **Salmonella typhimurium**

A young mother who had recently recovered from a Caesarean section was taken ill with suspected appendicitis. An appendicectomy was performed but the patient continued to have symptoms after the operation. Bacteriological examination of the stools revealed the presence of *Salmonella typhimurium* and the patient's condition improved rapidly with antibiotic treatment, but excretion of the offending organism continued. A stool specimen obtained from the husband was also found to contain *Salmonella typhimurium*, although he was unable to recall any symptom of gastro-enteritis in the preceding months. On discharge from hospital the patient was visited at home in order to ensure that sufficient attention was paid to personal hygiene. This was of particular importance in view of the fact that the baby was bottle fed.

## **A CASE OF BRUCELLOSIS (UNDULANT FEVER) IN CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT**

In February, 1961, a family doctor informed me of a suspected case of Brucellosis in Cuckfield Urban District. The patient, a child of eight years, developed a fever on 23rd January, 1961, and, in spite of treatment with Ledermycin, a high temperature persisted with apyrexial interludes until the child's admission to hospital on the 6th February. Soon after admission to hospital the temperature fell, with the result that no organisms were isolated by blood culture, but serum obtained from the patient agglutinated *Br. abortus* at a titre of 1/2000. I understand from the family doctor that the patient's spleen and liver were enlarged during the illness but there was no palpable enlargement of the lymphatic glands. Sweating was a marked feature of the illness and some pain was experienced in a shoulder joint.

The doctor said that the family had been in the habit of consuming tuberculin-tested raw milk from a farm in the Urban District and had also obtained cream, from time to time, from a farmer friend in the Rural District. The latter information was of particular interest as I had occasion to visit this farmer a week or two earlier in connection with an entirely different matter and learned during the course of conversation that the farmer had, himself, been ill with suspected undulant fever on three occasions during the past year. I obtained the farmer's permission to make further inquiries and evidence of a strongly positive nature was obtained from a Consultant Physician whom the farmer had consulted some months previously. There was no public health problem at this farm as all the milk was sent away for pasteurisation. The farmer was advised to arrange for the scalding of all raw milk used by his family and employees.

Arrangements were made for the laboratory examination of milk and cream samples from both farms concerned in this case and, in due course, *Br. abortus* was isolated following the inoculation of a guinea pig with milk obtained from the farm in the Rural District. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed of these findings and the farmer was advised to consult a veterinary practitioner in order that further investigations might be carried out in an attempt to identify the infected animal(s). Following this incident I visited the Ministry of Health with a view to ascertaining their attitude towards local notification of the disease in the Rural District under Section 147 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The Ministry experts were not, however, anxious to approve local notification of Brucellosis unless a specific public health problem appeared to exist, and it was decided that in view of the high percentage of pasteurised milk, which was sold in the district, a more useful purpose would be served by drawing the attention of the family doctors to the importance

of bearing Brucellosis in mind when confronted with any case of pyrexia of uncertain origin.

This incident showed that in spite of the eradication of tuberculosis from cattle, risks to health still remain for those persons who continue to drink raw milk, whether it be obtained straight from the cow or from a bottle bearing the official designation "Tuberculin Tested Farm Bottled." Pasteurisation provides the complete answer to this problem and the slight nutritional disadvantages are far outweighed by the safety factor. It is often implied that because vitamin C is destroyed in processing that milk has lost one of its main attributes, but actually the quantity of vitamin C in milk is not large enough for human requirements and the deficiency has to be made up in any case by products other than milk—fresh fruit, vegetables, etc. Pasteurisation also results in a five per cent. diminution of soluble calcium and phosphorus and at first sight this would appear to be a grave disadvantage, but, as cows' milk contains three times as much calcium and five times as much phosphorus as human milk, this is of little importance. The visible cream line may be reduced by about 15 per cent. but the total quantity present in the bulk of the milk remains unaltered. Vitamin A, D, E and B2 are unaffected by pasteurisation, but vitamin B1 is reduced by about 10 to 20 per cent.

**MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY**

The Unit visited Haywards Heath during July, 1961. I am indebted to Dr. Rigden, the Director, for the following analysis of the figures resulting from the Survey.

	Male	Female	Total
Total number X-rayed .. .. .	370	540	910
<b>ABNORMAL FILMS:</b>			
Tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinical supervision .. ..	—	1	1
Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision .. .. .	1	—	1
Cardio-Vascular Lesions .. ..	8	2	10

Out of a total of 910 persons presenting themselves for chest radiography only two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and only one of these required close clinical supervision or hospital treatment.

Number (per 1,000 persons X-rayed) with tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinical supervision .. .. . 1.10

The Unit also visited a large institution in the district during September, 1961. The number of persons X-rayed was 841 (338 males and 503 females). Thirteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and of these only one required close clinical supervision or hospital treatment.

Number (per 1,000 persons X-rayed) with tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinical supervision .. .. . 1.19

**PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961**

Part III of this Act, which deals with the prevention and notification of disease, contains several sections which are of particular interest to a Medical

Officer of Health. The powers contained therein may be summarised as follows:—

### **Section 38: Power of a Justice to order a medical examination**

If a Justice of the Peace is satisfied, on a written certificate of the Medical Officer of Health that there is reason to believe that some person in the district is or has been suffering from a notifiable disease and, that it is in his own or his family's or the general public's interest, that he should be medically examined the Justice may order this to be carried out by the Medical Officer of Health or a registered medical practitioner, provided that the person in question is not already under the treatment of a registered medical practitioner, in which case the latter must consent to the making of an Order under this section. An Order under this section can be combined with a Warrant under Section 287 of the Public Health Act, 1936, authorising the Medical Officer of Health to enter the premises.

The powers available under this section might prove of great assistance in the investigation of smallpox, typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery and food poisoning, etc., under circumstances in which there was a lack of response from a person or persons whose co-operation was essential for the completion of an epidemiological inquiry.

In special circumstances this section could be combined with the rarely used Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which provides for the compulsory removal to hospital, on Court Order, of persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract.

### **Section 39: Information to be furnished by the occupier of premises in cases of notifiable disease or food poisoning**

On the application of the Medical Officer of Health the occupier of any premises in a district in which there is or has been any person suffering from a notifiable disease or food poisoning, must furnish such information within his knowledge as the Medical Officer of Health may reasonably require for the purpose of enabling measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease or, as the case may be, to trace the source of the food poisoning.

The powers under this section are complementary to those provided under Section 38.

### **Section 40: Exclusion of children from places of entertainment or assembly**

This section applies to any theatre, including a cinema or any building used as a public hall, concert room or lecture room, public dance room or public gymnasium or indoor swimming baths. It also applies to any sports ground, outdoor swimming baths, skating or roller skating rinks and to any circus, show, fair, fete, amusement arcade or other public place of entertainment which is not in a building. With a view to preventing the spread of a notifiable disease a local authority may, on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, publish a notice giving details of the restriction imposed. A notice under this section may be phrased in such a way that it may apply to part of a district, to particular premises or parts of premises, or to children in a particular age group, as long as they do not exceed the prescribed age, i.e., not exceeding 16 years.

The powers available under this section could be used in an emergency for the control of a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis or smallpox.

### **Section 41: Compensation for stopping employment to prevent the spread of disease**

The Medical Officer of Health may, by notice in writing, request any person to discontinue his work with a view to preventing the spread of a notifiable disease, or a disease to which Section 23 (1) of the Food and Drugs



Act, 1955, applies, i.e., enteric, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, dysentery, diphtheria, acute inflammation of the throat, gastro-enteritis, undulant fever and any other disease to which the section applies by order.

The local authority must compensate such a person for any loss he suffers in complying with the request.

Section 278 of the Public Health Act, 1936, may be applied to any dispute arising under this section.

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**Under Section 77 (Part IV of the Act)** byelaws may be made for the purpose of securing the cleanliness of hairdressers and the premises in which they work and the instruments, towels, equipment, etc., with which they work.

Early in 1962, on the recommendation of the Public Health and Housing Committee, the Council decided to adopt the byelaws referred to above.

## **MEALS ON WHEELS**

During the summer the W.V.S. reported that requests had been received from many quarters for a Meals on Wheels Service in the Urban District. The District Health Visitors were particularly concerned with the number of old people living alone and felt that if a service were made available it would provide some relief to the already overtaxed Home Help Service, as many of its staff spent a considerable time each day on shopping and the preparation of meals. In the planning stage the W.V.S. experienced difficulties in obtaining a restaurant meal at a suitable price and the local Education Authority were approached with a view to making use of the excellent catering facilities available (during term time) at the central school kitchen in Haywards Heath. On receiving County approval to the foregoing scheme, the Public Health and Housing Committee of this Council was asked to provide capital for the purchase of the necessary equipment to start the service and to guarantee a small sum to subsidise the cost of each meal.

The Meals on Wheels Service started on 5th December, 1961, and by the end of April, 1962, a total of 1,056 meals had been served. The meals are provided, twice a week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, but at the present time no arrangements have yet been made for the school holiday periods.

The greatest credit is due to those voluntary workers who give up their time and provide the transport necessary for the running of this valuable service.

## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**

### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951**

#### **Section 47**

This Section provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly, infirm or incapacitated persons who are not receiving proper care and attention. Such persons are often living on their own under poor and insanitary conditions and although it was not necessary to take formal action under this Section, several cases were investigated during the year.

## **HOUSING**

By the end of 1961 the Council's original Slum Clearance Programme of thirty-three houses had been expanded to forty-one. The present position with regard to these houses is that fourteen have been demolished, eight have been made fit, eight have been converted to four fit houses, four are vacant and seven are still occupied. Of the latter one has recently become vacant and it is hoped that four will be the subject of a reconstruction scheme in the future.



Mr. C. A. C. Ford, Housing Manager, has kindly furnished the following report on the Council's housing activities for the year.

No new Council dwellings were erected during 1961, the number of Housing Estate properties remaining at 1,041, which figure includes the 67 prefabricated bungalows.

### **Vacancies—Transfers and Exchanges**

Nineteen dwellings became vacant during the year. In addition to re-housing applicants from the Housing Register, twelve transfers to vacant accommodation were arranged in order that the dwellings concerned should be suitably occupied. A further eight tenants moved to more suitable accommodation by means of mutual exchanges.

### **Housing Register**

The number of applicants on the Housing Register increased by approximately 10 per cent. during the year. Seventy-three new applications were received, four deleted applications were reinstated. A total of fifty-six applications were deleted either by accommodation being offered by the Council or the applicant making private arrangements or leaving the district.

### **Health Factor**

Consideration has been given on grounds of ill health in the cases of seven of the applicants housed during the year (approximately one case in every three).

The complaints in question included War Disability, Cardiac Disease, Neurosis, Domestic Incompatibility, Chronic Bronchitis and Hodgkins Disease.

All cases were supported by the applicants' physicians or the County Chest Physician. Five cases were investigated and substantiated by the Medical Officer of Health.

### **Prefabricated Bungalows, Sunnywood Drive**

As these units have now passed their useful life and are unfit for further habitation—forty of the forty-one families are to be re-housed by the Council (one family having found accommodation privately)—the Ministry of Housing and Local Government has approved the payment of the Slum Clearance subsidy on each new unit of accommodation provided to rehouse the occupants at Vale Road. At the present time thirteen bungalows are vacant and await demolition by the Ministry of Works.

### **PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS**

There is only one public swimming pool in the Urban District. It is privately owned. Mains water is used for filling at the beginning of the season and is changed from time to time during the summer months. The water at the pool is treated by pressure filters, aeration and chlorination. All the samples taken for bacteriological examination during the year were satisfactory.

In addition to the above, one private school and a secondary modern school have open-air swimming pools in their grounds. Both were supervised throughout the bathing season.

### **WATER SUPPLY**

(i) The water for the whole of the Urban District is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. This was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Monthly samples were taken for bacteriological analysis, and all were reported as being satisfactory.

(ii) The Company carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water. The water was chlorinated after filtration.

(iii) The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated.

(v) Every house in the district is provided with a piped supply direct to the house.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Several talks were given during the year to schools and various organisations, including:

Cuckfield County Secondary School  
St. Wilfrid's Teacher-Parent Association  
Haywards Heath Rotary Club

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year medical examinations were carried out for the following authorities:—

Cuckfield Rural District .. .. .	3
Cuckfield Urban District .. .. .	10
Burgess Hill Urban District .. .. .	12
East Sussex County Council .. .. .	19

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Staynes, Senior Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars which he has supplied for this report. I also wish to record my appreciation to other members of the staff for their loyal support during the year, particularly Miss Everson, my Secretary..

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Council for their support and also the officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. M. RICHARDSON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health* .. .. D. M. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S. ENG.,  
L.R.C.P. LOND., D.P.H., ENG.

*(Also Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Rural and Burgess Hill*

*Urban Districts and School Medical Officer to East Sussex County Council)*

*Senior Public Health Inspector* .. R. STAYNES, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
*Certified Meat Inspector*

*Additional Public Health Inspector* .. J. D. LEESON, M.A.P.H.I.  
*Certified Meat Inspector*

*Secretary to the M.O.H.* .. .. Miss G. L. EVERSON

*Clerks to the M.O.H.* .. .. Miss B. P. RACKHAM

Miss W. M. AVERY

*Clerk to the S.P.H.I.* .. .. Miss D. M. ABBOTT

# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## Summary of Statistics for the years:

	1959	1960	1961
Area of District in Acres ..	3,912	3,912	3,912
Population estimated to middle of year .. ..	18,460	19,160	20,080
Rateable Value .. ..	£326,004	£350,212	£367,787
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. ..	£1,213 8s. 6d.	£1,309 16s. 5d.	£1,396 7s. 5d.
Density of Population (persons per acre) .. ..	4.71	4.90	5.13
Number of Houses ..	5,854	6,180	6,468
Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. ..	15.59	13.84	15.36
Death Rate per 1,000 population .. ..	7.89	9.29	9.16
Infant Mortality Rate ..	8.19	12.55	10.79

## VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births							Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	136	261
Illegitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	17
Total Live Births .. ..							134	144	278
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude) ..									13.84
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (corrected) ..									15.36
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ..									6.12
Still Births							Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Illegitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total Still Births .. ..							2	1	3
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still births) ..									10.68
Total Live and Still Births							Male	Female	Total
.. ..							136	145	281
Infant Deaths							Male	Female	Total
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age									
Legitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—	3
Illegitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total .. ..							3	—	3
Infant Mortality Rates:—									
(a) All infants per 1,000 live births .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			10.79
(b) Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			11.49
(c) Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	..	..	..	..	..	..			0.00

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age							Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births							..	..	7.19
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age							Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births..							..	..	7.19
Perinatal Mortality							Male	Female	Total
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births									
(a) Cuckfield Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.79
(b) Mid-Sussex Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.77
Maternal Mortality									
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Deaths							Male	Female	Total
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	172	279
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.89
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (corrected)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.16

## MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

	1960	1961
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system .. .. .	118 (43.7%)	103 (36.92%)
(Coronary disease) .. .. .	52 (19.3%)	46 (16.49%)
(ii) Cancer (all sites) .. .. .	48 (17.8%)	61 (21.86%)
(Cancer of Lung and Bronchus) ..	12 (4.4%)	9 (3.23%)
(iii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	41 (15.2%)	47 (16.85%)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (including tuberculosis) .. .. .	35 (12.1%)	33 (11.83%)
(Respiratory tuberculosis) .. ..	Nil	Nil

## CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Cause	Age
1. Cerebral haemorrhage .. .. .	11 hours
2. Immaturity (25-week pregnancy) .. .. .	12 hours
3. Exomphalos (operation 26.2.61) .. .. .	1 month



## CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .					—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other .. .. .					—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease .. .. .					—	—
4.	Diphtheria .. .. .					—	—
5.	Whooping Cough .. .. .					—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections .. .. .					—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .					—	—
8.	Measles .. .. .					—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .					—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .					1	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .					9	—
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .					—	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .					—	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .					16	21
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .					—	1
16.	Diabetes .. .. .					1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .					11	36
18.	Coronary disease, angina .. .. .					20	26
19.	Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .					1	2
20.	Other heart disease .. .. .					18	28
21.	Other circulatory disease .. .. .					2	6
22.	Influenza .. .. .					—	1
23.	Pneumonia .. .. .					9	14
24.	Bronchitis .. .. .					3	3
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system .. .. .					2	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .					2	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .					—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .					—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .					2	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .					—	—
31.	Congenital malformations .. .. .					—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .					7	11
33.	Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .					2	—
34.	All other accidents .. .. .					1	6
35.	Suicide .. .. .					—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war .. .. .					—	—
Totals ..						107	172

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

### Laboratory Facilities

All milk and water samples, infectious disease and food poisoning specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton. Medical practitioners send the specimens direct to the Laboratory and they receive the report by telephone. A copy of the report is also sent to this office.

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. J. E. Jameson, Medical Director, for his informative reports and helpful advice on many occasions.

### Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious disease are now removed by one of the British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Haywards Heath Ambulance Station, Bridge Road, Haywards Heath.

### Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Twenty-six beds are available at the Goddards Green Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 22 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

### Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

### Infant Welfare Centres:

<b>Cuckfield</b> .. ..	Congregational Church	2nd Friday
<i>(Weighing Centre only)</i>	Hall	
<b>Haywards Heath</b> ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	2nd Tuesday
	Oaklands	1st, 3rd and 4th Friday
	Haywards Heath	(Toddlers only 2nd Tuesday and 4th Friday)
		Dr. 2nd Tuesday, 3rd and 4th Friday
<b>Bentswood</b> ..	Presentation Church	1st, 2nd and 3rd Monday
	Hall	Dr. on 1st and 2nd Monday
	New England Road	(Toddlers only 2nd Monday)
	Haywards Heath	
<b>Lindfield</b> .. ..	Congregational Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday
	High Street	Dr. on 1st Tuesday

### Clinics:

<b>Diphtheria</b>	E.S.C.C. Clinic	2nd Friday 2.30-3.30 p.m.
<b>Immunisation</b> ..	Oaklands	
	Haywards Heath	
<b>Chest</b> .. ..	Haywards Heath	Every Thursday 9.30 a.m.
	Hospital	(by appointment)
	Cuckfield Hospital	Thursdays 2 p.m.
		Diagnostic
<b>Orthopaedic</b> ..	B.R.C.S. Centre	Tuesday 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
	Paddockhall Road	Wednesday 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
	Haywards Heath	Friday 9 a.m.-12.30 p.m.
		2-4.30 p.m.
		Dr. attends 2nd Thursday
		2-4.30 p.m.
<b>Speech Therapy</b> ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	Wednesday 10 a.m.
	Oaklands	Friday 10 a.m.
	Haywards Heath	(by appointment)
	E.S.C.C. Clinic	Wednesday 10 a.m.
	Mill Road	(by appointment)
	Burgess Hill	

<b>Eye Refractions</b> .. (Schoolchildren)	Haywards Heath	Every Friday
	Hospital	(by appointment)
	Sussex Street Clinic	Every Thursday
	Brighton	(by appointment)
<b>Minor Ailments</b> ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	As required
	Oaklands,	
	Haywards Heath	
<b>Child Guidance</b> ..	<b>East Grinstead:</b>	Every Friday 10 a.m.
	Moat Road	(by appointment)
	<b>Lewes:</b>	Every Wednesday 10 a.m.
	Castlegate House	(by appointment)
	<b>Hove:</b>	Tuesday 10 a.m.
	33 Clarendon Villas	Thursday 10 a.m.
		(by appointment)
	<b>Burgess Hill:</b>	Every Friday 10 a.m.
	E.S.C.C. Clinic	(by appointment)
	Mill Road	
<b>Dental</b> .. ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	By appointment
	Oaklands,	
	Haywards Heath	
<b>School Clinic</b> ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	Dr. Waugh
	Oaklands,	(by appointment)
	Haywards Heath	
<b>*Family Planning</b> ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday
	Oaklands,	2 p.m.
	Haywards Heath	Dr. each session
		(by appointment)
<b>*Sub-Fertility</b> ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	1st Wednesday 2.15 p.m.
	Oaklands,	Dr. each session
	Haywards Heath	(by appointment)
<b>Venereal Diseases</b> .	Facilities are available at Royal Sussex County Hos- pital, Brighton	
	<b>Men</b> .. ..	Monday .. 4.30 p.m.-8 p.m.
		Wednesday.. 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
		Thursday .. 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
	<b>Women and</b>	Tuesday .. 1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
	<b>Children</b> ..	Thursday .. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
		Saturday .. 9.30 a.m.-11.30 a.m.
	New cases must attend at least one hour before the Clinic closes	

\* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Total cases notified	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ..	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	27	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	-
Measles ..	109	1	8	15	8	13	28	23	8	5	-	-	4	-
Whooping Cough ..	6	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ..	171	1	8	17	9	14	32	25	21	37	6	1	6	-



TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1947-1961

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number of Births						Birth Rate	Number of Deaths			Death Rate	Infants' Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total										
1947	15,130	133	134	267	5	6	11	18.37	78	113	191	12.62	4	5	9	32.37	87
1948	16,290	109	96	205	8	11	19	13.75	68	100	168	10.31	3	1	4	17.86	56
1949	16,370	114	99	213	6	8	14	13.87	91	109	200	12.22	3	3	6	26.43	27
1950	16,776	101	82	183	9	10	19	12.04	93	114	207	12.34	3	2	5	24.75	-5
1951	16,830	103	89	192	3	6	9	11.94	80	144	224	13.31	2	3	5	24.87	-23
1952	16,940	93	99	192	4	8	12	12.04	88	106	194	11.45	-	1	1	4.90	10
1953	17,010	95	96	191	6	5	11	11.88	101	173	274	16.11	4	1	5	24.75	-72
1954	16,980	74	87	161	3	3	6	9.84	114	168	282	16.60	3	2	5	29.94	-115
1955	17,090	88	91	179	7	3	10	11.06	107	171	278	16.27	-	1	1	5.29	-89
1956	17,340	101	102	203	2	6	8	12.17	120	165	286	16.44	-	2	2	9.48	-75
1957	17,670	110	93	203	8	5	13	12.23	151	160	311	17.60	1	2	3	13.89	-95
1958	18,010	102	128	230	4	10	14	15.98	121	182	303	9.25	2	2	4	16.39	-59
1959	18,460	122	112	234	8	2	10	15.59	103	162	265	7.89	1	1	2	8.19	-21
1960	19,160	133	93	226	8	5	13	13.84	117	153	270	9.29	2	1	3	12.55	-31
1961	20,080	125	136	261	9	8	17	15.36	107	172	279	9.16	3	-	3	10.79	-1

**TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1961**

Age Groups	N Cases						Deaths			
	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1	-	-	..	-	-		-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	..	-	-		-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	1	..	-	-		-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	1	..	-	-		-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	..	-	-		-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	..	-	-		-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	1	..	-	-		-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	1	..	-	-		-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	1	..	-	-		-	-	-	-
Totals	3	6	..	-	-		-	-	-	-

# COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS, 1940-61

Year	New Cases			Deaths			Number on Register at end of Year		
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1940	10	7	17	4	-	4	22	28	50
1941	5	10	15	1	5	6	25	33	58
1942	6	5	11	2	2	4	30	34	64
1943	10	10	20	2	2	4	32	33	65
1944	7	3	10	1	1	2	38	35	73
1945	7	3	10	1	3	4	38	35	73
1946	11	2	13	2	4	6	39	31	70
1947	4	2	6	1	1	2	37	28	65
1948	5	1	6	1	1	2	38	28	66
1949	8	6	14	1	-	1	41	33	74
1950	8	11	19	6	4	10	35	41	76
1951	14	10	24	-	3	3	46	49	95
1952	26	4	30	-	3	3	71	49	120
1953	12	4	16	1	-	1	81	53	134
1954	7	5	12	1	1	2	78	42	120
1955	4	4	8	1	1	2	78	44	122
1956	9	3	12	-	1	1	85	44	129
1957	3	5	8	2	-	2	76	43	119
1958	5	6	11	1	1	2	82	47	129
1959	4	4	8	2	1	3	82	50	132
1960	1	-	1	-	-	-	79	50	129
1961	3	6	9	-	-	-	77	55	132

## GODDARDS GREEN HOSPITAL, HASSOCKS

I am indebted to the Matron for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:—

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Other Districts	Total
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
Amoebic Dysentery (Carrier)	1	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
Food Poisoning .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Infective Jaundice .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Measles .. .. .	2	3	1	2	8
Measles and Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1	1	—	3	5
Mumps .. .. .	—	—	—	3	3
Mumps and Orchitis .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Chickenpox .. .. .	—	—	—	4	4
Rubella .. .. .	7	1	1	2	11
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
Bronchitis .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Glandular Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	1	1
Lymphatic Leukaemia .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
Observation Vincents Angina .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1
Cancrum Oris .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis .. .. .	4	—	—	—	4
Allergic Rash .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Scabies .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Pyrexia Unknown Origin .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	2	2	9	13
Total ..	20	11	7	27	65

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-three different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications, to be dealt with.



# CASES ADMITTED TO FOREDOWN HOSPITAL, PORTSLADE

Disease					C.R. District	C.U. District	B.H.U. District	Total
Observation	Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	1	2	—	3
Virus Infection	..	..	..	..	2	—	—	2
E. Coli, Group III B.4	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
Measles and Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	2
Rubella	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
Contact	Mumps and Influenza	..	..	..	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea and Vomiting	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia and Old Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
Rheumatoid flare-up with Rash	..	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
Total ..					5	4	4	13

## REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Below is a list of visits made by your Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operative:—

### INSPECTIONS

Public Health Act—Housing	..	..	..	184
Housing Act	..	..	..	159
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	810
Food Premises:—				
Bakehouses	..	..	..	60
Bakers' shops	..	..	..	32
Butchers	..	..	..	171
Fishmongers	..	..	..	66
Grocers, General Stores	..	..	..	264
Greengrocers	..	..	..	111
Fried fish shops	..	..	..	18
Confectioners	..	..	..	52
Restaurant kitchens	..	..	..	133
Dairies, milk shops	..	..	..	74
Ice cream premises	..	..	..	49
Kiosks	..	..	..	6
Vans and stalls	..	..	..	37
			—	1,073
Public Houses	..	..	..	42
Public Health Act—Other Premises	..	..	..	157
Factories Act	..	..	..	68
Shops Act	..	..	..	21
*Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	1,772
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	160
Rag Flock Act	..	..	..	1
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	4
Food Condemnations	..	..	..	21
Cattle Market	..	..	..	20
Caravans	..	..	..	6
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	13
Food Poisoning and Dysentery, etc.	..	..	..	120
*Disinfections	..	..	..	1
*Disinfestations	..	..	..	93
Schools	..	..	..	9
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	13
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	10
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food)	..	..	..	15
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	67
			—	4,839

\* These figures include visits by the Council's Rodent Operative.

## COMPLAINTS

Three hundred and sixteen complaints were received and dealt with:—

Rats and Mice .. .. .	233
Insect Pests (Wasps 33, Woodworm 1, Beetles 1, Bees 2, Cockroaches 1, Ants 3, Flies 1) ..	42
Offensive Smells .. .. .	12
Nuisances from Drains .. .. .	9
Flooding .. .. .	6
Smoke .. .. .	4
Food .. .. .	2
Water .. .. .	2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	6
	316

The increase in the number of complaints of rat infestation is not significant; no major infestations were found and sometimes several complaints refer to the same infestation.

## STATUTORY NOTICES

### Public Health Act, 1936

Notices were served under the following sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, and were complied with by the owners.

Section 39 .. .. .	1
Section 45 .. .. .	2
Section 75 .. .. .	1

## PRELIMINARY NOTICES

	<i>Notices Out- standing at 1.1.61</i>	<i>Notices Served during 1961</i>	<i>Notices Complied with during 1961</i>	<i>Notices Outstand- ing at 31.12.61</i>	
				<i>Served prior to 1961</i>	<i>Served during 1961</i>
Food and Drugs Act ..	15	45	45	3	12
Public Health Act ..	6	28	28	1	5
Housing Act .. ..	19	36	38	3	14
Factories Act .. ..	1	8	5	1	3
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act .. ..	1	5	6	—	—
Totals ..	42	122	122	8	34

Voluntary Works Supervised .. 7

## HOUSING

### 1. Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) .. ..	121
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose .. ..	1,153
(2) (a)	Number of Dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	90
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose .. ..	90
(3)	Number of Dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation and represented under the Housing Act .. .. .	Nil
(4)	Number of Dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	59

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:—

Number of defective Dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	56
--	----

### 3. Number of New Houses erected during the year 1961:—

(1) State aided:—		
(a) By Local Authority .. .. .	Nil	
(b) By Public Utility .. .. .	Nil	
(2) Without State aid:—		
(a) By Local Authority (for sale) .. .. .	14	
(b) Private Building .. .. .	341	

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of enquiries about Improvement Grants was less than ever, and it would seem that the large number of houses which do not contain reasonable amenities by modern standards will remain in that condition for many years to come unless there is some form of compulsion.

Of the 21 applications for Discretionary Grants, two were withdrawn and 19 were approved (14 owner/occupied houses and 5 tenanted houses).

There were four applications for Standard Grants, three were approved and one refused.



## DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Year	No. of Grants Approved	Owner Occupied	Tenanted	Estimated Cost of all Works		Estimated Cost of Approved Works		Total Maximum Grant Approved		Total Grant Paid	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1954	3	3	—	746	0 2	596	9 2	297	5 0	—	— —
1955	27	17	10	14,092	13 6	11,857	12 4	5,857	7 3	1,042	5 10
1956	21	16	5	14,449	7 11	10,868	7 10	5,217	7 3	5,481	2 8
1957	12	9	3	7,657	3 2	6,109	3 10	2,712	10 0	6,094	17 8
1958	15	9	6	12,060	17 9	8,309	5 5	4,145	0 0	4,010	2 1
1959	34	25	9	21,500	4 5	16,653	17 2	8,233	0 0	4,335	0 0
1960	27	21	6	14,008	12 4	11,151	9 6	5,561	0 0	7,290	0 0
1961	19	14	5	12,045	6 5	8,935	8 7	4,075	0 0	4,880	0 0
Totals	158	114	44	£96,560	5 8	£74,481	13 10	£36,098	9 6	£33,133	8 3

## STANDARD GRANTS

Year	No. of Grants Approved	Owner Occupied	Tenanted	Total Maximum Grant Approved		Actual Cost of Approved Works		Total Grant Paid	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1959	9	5	4	950	0 0	1,736	16 10	—	— —
1960	10	9	1	655	0 0	1,090	6 10	993	0 0
1961	3	3	—	360	0 0	565	15 5	616	0 0
Totals	22	17	5	£1,965	0 0	£3,392	19 1	£1,609	0 0

## FACTORIES

### 1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	11	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	67	32	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises) .. ..	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	78	39	—	—

## 2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	5	2	—	2	—

## OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No of. cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sections 15-44 Nil.

## THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One upholsterer is registered under the above Act.

### FOOD PREMISES

The following tables show the number of food premises in the district, and the number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Bakehouses .. .. .	6
Basement Bakehouse .. .. .	1
Butchers .. .. .	15
Grocers .. .. .	52
Greengrocers .. .. .	16
Confectioners .. .. .	21
Fishmongers .. .. .	5
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	2
Bakers .. .. .	12
Food Kiosks .. .. .	1
Canteens .. .. .	12
Hotels and Restaurant Kitchens .. .. .	20
Public Houses .. .. .	17

### PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

#### Sale of Ice Cream:—

	<i>Number of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Grocers .. .. .	30	154
Greengrocers .. .. .	4	17
Confectioners .. .. .	21	47
Fishmonger .. .. .	1	16
Bakers .. .. .	4	42
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 276

#### Preparation of Sausages and/or Pickling Meat:—

	<i>Number of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Butchers .. .. .	15	171

#### Preservation of Food (by cooking):—

	<i>Number of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Grocers .. .. .	5	27
Bakehouses .. .. .	3	24
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	2	18
Fishmonger .. .. .	1	16
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 85

#### Registrations under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dairies .. .. .	2
Distributors .. .. .	21

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

The following repairs, improvements, etc., to food premises were carried out:—

Sanitary convenience cleansed and repaired .. .. .	1
Wash basins and water heaters repaired .. .. .	2
Walls, floors and ceilings repaired .. .. .	4
Walls, floors and ceilings cleansed and redecorated .. .. .	15
Protection of food from risk of contamination .. .. .	13

### CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned foods are disposed of by burying in the refuse tip and during the year there were 27 condemnations of food involving:—

Fresh meat—376 lb.	Fresh fruit and vegetables—12 cwt.
Tinned meat—112 lb.	Tinned fruit and vegetables—2 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.
Tinned fish—16 lb.	Other food—201 lb.

### FOOD HYGIENE

In securing and maintaining a satisfactory standard of hygiene in food premises there is no alternative to regular routine inspection. Fortunately many traders are fully conscious of their responsibilities in this respect, but some are not at all concerned and staff usually follow the example set by their employers.

One prosecution was taken under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, against the proprietor of a greengrocer's shop, and fines of £2 on each of four summonses were imposed, together with the payment of costs.

### FOOD INSPECTION

All home-killed meat sold in the urban area is slaughtered in adjoining districts and is generally delivered in properly constructed vans. It was necessary, however, to write to one haulier in order to secure the wearing of protective clothing by his van men when carrying meat.

Regular routine inspection of food shops includes some examination of food, and on one occasion a doubtful food pack was submitted to the laboratory for examination, with negative results. There is no doubt that modern materials used in food packaging can create problems.

The public is now well aware of its right to protection and on several occasions unsatisfactory purchases were brought to my office and dealt with to the satisfaction of the purchaser. It was not necessary to institute proceedings as a result of such complaints.



## MILK SAMPLING

On the transfer of licensing of milk dealers from the Local Authority to the Food and Drugs Authority, this Council ceased to take samples for bacteriological examination, although for the past 25 years it had taken 150/200 annually.

I would only comment that at the same time the Council lost its only means of knowing the bacteriological condition of the milk sold in its area (except for complaints by the public) and it now has no knowledge of the amount or regularity of sampling.

During the year 90 samples were submitted for biological test and in two of them, from different sources, *Brucella abortus* was isolated. Both milks were sampled before treatment at a pasteurising establishment. The producers were written to by the Medical Officer of Health with a view to the prevention of the consumption of raw milk by farm workers.

No samples contained tubercle bacilli and, since 1946, 912 samples have all been free from tubercle bacilli.

## ICE CREAM

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream in this district. Sixty premises are registered for the sale of ice cream, all being restricted to the sale of wrapped ice cream.

### Ice Cream Sampling

Eighty-five samples of ice cream were tested during the year, seventy-two were grade I, twelve were grade II and one was grade III.

One thousand and two samples of ice cream have been taken since 1949, of which 661 were grade I, 285 grade II, 50 grade III, and 6 grade IV.

## DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

There were 233 complaints of rat or mouse infestation during the year, compared with 194 in 1960 and 185 in 1959. As a result, work was done at 266 premises, all with minor infestations, and 203 dead rats were found. In addition, 1,057 premises were subjected to a routine survey.

The annual maintenance treatment of the Council's foul sewers was carried out in June, poison takes at three manholes being recorded. Infested manholes were treated until clear.

## DISINFESTATIONS

The public seek the assistance of the Health Department in dealing with infestations of all kinds and, where possible, this is given. Wasps are dealt with either by liquid insecticide or Cymag and, when practicable, the nests are removed. The operator is allowed to use his discretion as to whether or not he can safely deal with wasps' nests and if there is obvious risk he may decline to do so. A charge is made to cover the cost of this work.

Number of infestations dealt with:—

Wasps	..	..	..	63
Bees	..	..	..	3
Beetles	..	..	..	1
Flies	..	..	..	2
Ants	..	..	..	3
				—
				72
				—

## DISINFECTION

One house was disinfected after infectious disease.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two shops are registered under the above Act for the sale of pet animals, and during the year four visits were made to them.



